

Assignment #6

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Ch16.1

Elements of a Bugs model: list the elements of the model on page 370 by category: modeled data, unmodeled data, modeled parameters, unmodeled parameters, derived quantities, and looping indexes (as in Figure 16.4).

```
model {  
  for (i in 1:n){  
    y[i] ~ dnorm (y.hat[i], tau.y)  
    y.hat[i] <- a[school[i]] + b*x[i]  
  }  
  b ~ dnorm (0, .0001)  
  tau.y <- pow(sigma.y, -2)  
  sigma.y ~ dunif (0, 100)  
  for (j in 1:J){  
    a[j] ~ dnorm (a.hat[j], tau.a)  
    a.hat[j] <- g.0 + g.1*T[j]  
  }  
  g.0 ~ dnorm (0, .0001)  
  g.1 ~ dnorm (0, .0001)  
  tau.a <- pow(sigma.a, -2)  
  sigma.a ~ dunif (0, 100)  
}
```

The Answer

```
Modeled data: y  
Unmodeled data: n, J, school, x, T  
Modeled parameters: a  
Unmodeled parameters: b, g.0, g.1, sigma.y, sigma.a  
Derived quantities: y.hat, tau.y, a.hat, tau.a  
Looping indexes: i, j
```

Ch16.2

Find all the errors in the following Bugs model:

```

model {
  for (i in 1:n){
    y[i] ~ dnorm (a[state[i]] + theta*treat[i] + b*hispanic, tau.y)
  }
  theta ~ dnorm (0, .0001)
  b ~ dnorm (0, 1000)
  for (j in 1:J){
    a[j] ~ rnorm (mu.a, tau.a^2) }
  mu.a ~ dnorm (0, .0001)
  tau.a <- pow (sigma.a, -2)
  sigma.a ~ dunif (0, 100)
  tau.y <- pow (sigma.y, -2)
  sigma.y <- dunif (0, 100)
}

```

The Answer

1. The 'a[state[i]] + theta*treat[i] + b*hispanic' function should be written outside the dnorm().
2. The prior distribution of b should be dnorm (0, .0001), which means mean = 0 and standard deviation = 100 (thus, they each have inverse-variance = 10^{-4}).
3. tau.y <- pow (sigma.y, -2) and sigma.y <- dunif (0, 100) should be moved to the front of the second for loop.
4. The distribution of a[j] should be dnorm(). Because dnorm() gives the density, and rnorm generates random deviates.

The revised version

```

model {
  for (i in 1:n) {
    y[i] ~ dnorm(y.hat[i], tau.y)
    y.hat[i] <- a[state[i]] + theta*treat[i] + b*hispanic
  }
  theta ~ dnorm(0, .0001)
  b ~ dnorm(0, .0001)
  tau.y <- pow(sigma.y, -2)
  sigma.y ~ dunif(0, 100)
  for (j in 1:J) {
    a[j] ~ dnorm (mu.a, tau.a)
  }
  mu.a ~ dnorm(0, .0001)
  tau.a <- pow(sigma.a, -2)
  sigma.a ~ dunif(0, 100)
}

```